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1932

Price Each	Below we indicate the color, size, quality, date when fruit becomes edible in Western New York and the number of weeks these varieties will keep in a cool, dry cellar storage at Geneva after first becoming ready to eat. Pick late Fall and Winter apples while hard and allow to mellow up in storage.						
	Dwarf Apples	Color	Size	Q'ty	Matures	Wks.	Remarks
1.25	Baldwin	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Dec. 1-15	14	A bright red winter apple with firm, crisp flesh and good flavor.
1.25	Delicious	Dark Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	10	One of the handsomest, good for all purposes, flavor fine, widely successful.
1.25	Duchess	Striped Red	Medium	Good	Aug. 20-30	2	Extremely hardy; a valuable cooking apple in season during most of September.
1.25	Fall Pippin	Yellow	Large	Very Good	Sept. 20-30	7	Tender, rich and finely flavored; excellent for eating fresh or cooking.
1.25	Fameuse	Bright Red	Medium	Best	Oct. 5-15	8	One of the most beautiful and excellent dessert apples of its season.
1.25	Gravenstein	Red	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	6	Attractively striped; finely flavored; crisp, juicy and fragrant.
1.25	Grimes Golden	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	Nov. 1-10	12	Beautiful golden fruit of high quality for dessert and cooking use.
1.25	King	Bright Red	Large	Very Good	Nov. 15-25	9	Exceedingly high quality for either eating or cooking uses.
1.25	McIntosh	Bright Red	Large	Best	Oct. 15-25	9	McIntosh is crisp, tender, very juicy, perfumed and exquisitely flavored.
1.25	Northern Spy	Bright Red	Large	Best	Dec. 5-15	14	Very superior flavor and quality; excels for both cooking and eating.
1.25	Red Astrachan	Striped Red	Medium	Very Good	Aug. 10-30	3	Beautifully colored; tender and juicy with a good brisk flavor.
1.25	Red Gravenstein	Dark Red	Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	6	This differs from Gravenstein only in the solid, dark red colored fruits.
1.25	Red Spy	Clear Carmine	Large	Best	Dec. 5-15	14	A very beautiful variation of Northern Spy with which it is identical except in color.
1.25	Stayman Winesap	Red Striped	Medium	Very Good	Dec. 15-25	13	The best of the Winesaps; excels best in regions south of New York.
1.25	Stearns	Carmine Striped	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	4	One of the finest we are growing. Mildly acid, tender, juicy and delicious flavor.
1.25	Wealthy	Bright Red	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 10-20	5	A fine apple for dessert or cooking; quick to begin fruiting; very hardy.
1.25	Yellow Transparent	Yellow	Medium	Very Good	July 10-30	2	One of the best extra early apples; juicy and very pleasant flavor.

Dwarf Fruit Trees Best for the Home Orchard

Great big fruit trees in a planting just for home use, are out of place. The home orchardist does not want one or two or three trees, each giving a lot of fruit of one kind all at one time; he wants instead four or eight or twelve smaller trees to occupy the same piece of ground, giving less fruit per tree, but as much of it as is needed. Enough is plenty. You do not need commercial quantities, but only enough to relish from day to day. Plan that when the crop of one tree is used up, there will be a tree of another variety ripening up and ready for use. American planters could have learned years ago from England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Belgium that dwarf fruit trees make the most useful fruit plantings for home use.

Stated as briefly as possible, the reason people are using these dwarf fruit trees is that they save time, work and space. No other fruit trees can combine these advantages and at the same time give you as much fruit as you want.



Dwarf Gravenstein
Planted Six Years—1½ Bushels Fruit

What to Expect from Fruit Trees

We are so often asked what yield of fruit to expect from **Dwarf Fruit Trees** and also how soon they commence fruiting, that we give the following table of data. The variety of fruit as well as climate, soil and care influence both the yield and fruiting age. These figures are therefore approximate but are as accurate as possible according to our experience.

Kind of fruit	Age of first fruiting	Age of abundant fruiting	Yield from full grown tree
Apples	3rd to 5th year	6th to 10th year, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.	5 to 15 bu.
Pears	3rd to 6th year	6th to 10th year, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	2 to 7 bu.
Plums	2nd to 5th year	4th to 8th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 bu.	1 to 4 bu.
Peaches	2nd year	3rd to 4th year, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	2 to 5 bu.
Quinces	2nd to 3rd year	5th to 7th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 to 4 bu.
Sour cherries	2nd to 4th year	6th to 8th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 to 4 bu.
Sweet cherries	4th to 6th year	8th to 10th year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	1 to 5 bu.

Dwarf Apples on Paradise Roots

The Dwarfest of Dwarf Apple Trees

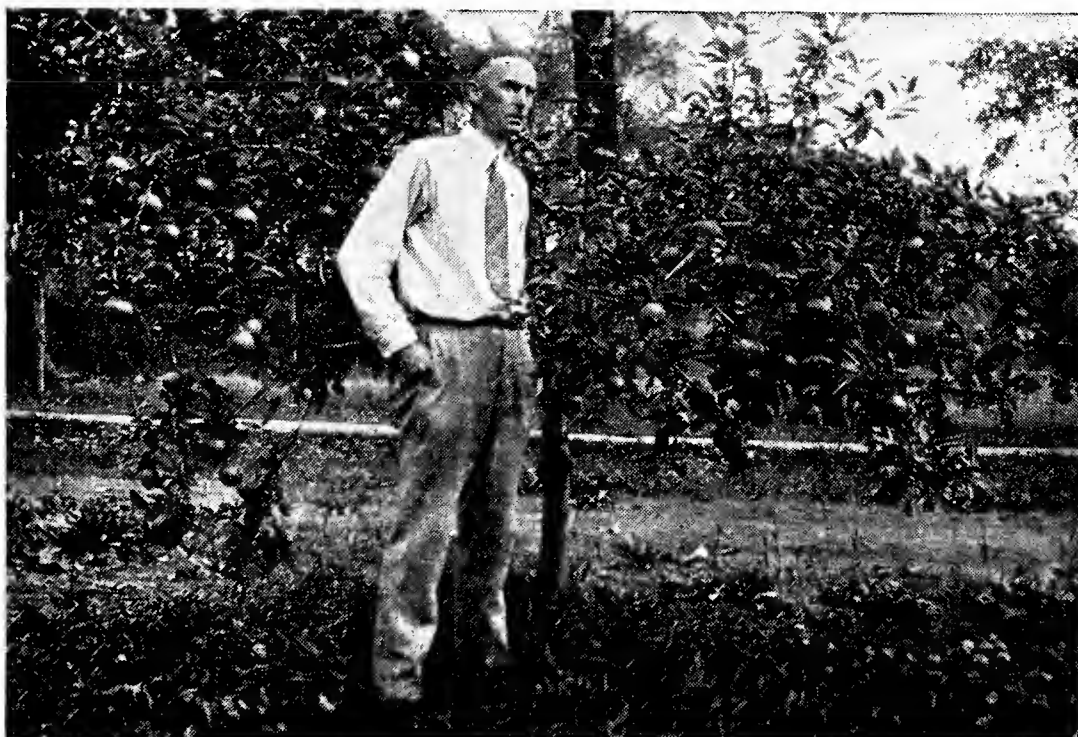
These little trees are the finest of all to combine ornamental use with the advantage of the crops they produce. They usually fruit even more quickly than the dwarf apples on Doucin roots; and when in bloom they make a wonderfully beautiful little tree worthy of a conspicuous place in the garden. They may be planted eight or ten feet apart. Though smaller than our other dwarf apple trees, these give enough fruit to be well worth while. All trees bear an amount of fruit exactly in proportion to their size, and a tree ten feet tall can give as much fruit as you want of one kind.

Two Year Old, \$1.75 each

Cortland
Cox Orange
Duchess
Gravenstein

King
Liveland
Lady
Maiden Blush

McIntosh
Red Astrachan
Wealthy



Dwarf Wealthy—Planted Eight Years—Three Bushels Apples

In small yards, and also in some larger ones, it is not practical to devote very much ground to fruit trees. Some of us desire some open lawn in the rear of the home, perhaps a little shrubbery, probably a little flower garden, sometimes we like to grow a few fresh vegetables and most of us have a fruit tree or two, or more if it is our fancy. Whatever home garden activities we indulge in, the problem is to get the greatest results possible from each one. With available space at a premium, if fruit trees are desired the dwarf type suits best, since from their restricted habit of growth they save space. Plant the dwarfs about twelve feet apart each way.

Price Each	Below we indicate size, quality, date when fruit becomes ripe to eat in Western New York, and number of weeks these varieties will keep in cool dry cellar storage at Geneva after ripening. These are not picking dates. Most pears should be picked while hard and ripened in the cellar.					
	Dwarf Pears	Size	Q'l'ty	Matures	Wks.	Remarks
1.00	Anjou	Large	Very Good	Oct. 10-20	8	Has no superior as an early winter pear, and few equals in quality. A good keeper.
1.00	Bar-Seckel	Medium	Very Good	Oct. 1-10	3	An excellent cross of Bartlett and Seckel, very finely flavored. Yellow with red cheek.
1.00	Bartlett	Large	Good	Sept. 5-15	2	It is exceedingly refreshing to eat and is probably used more than any other for canning.
1.00	Cayuga	Medium	Best	Sept. 20-30	2	A new pear with Seckel for one of its parents. A choice addition to our list.
1.00	Clapp	Very Large	Very Good	Aug. 20-30	2	Its size and exceedingly high quality make Clapp a choice pear for home use. It resembles Bartlett, but is richer in flavor and too tender for canning.
1.00	Comice	Large	Best	Oct. 20-30	3	Long and justly esteemed for its beauty and high quality; tender, sweet and juicy.
1.00	Duchess	Very Large	Good	Oct. 15-25	3	When well grown, Duchess excites admiration by its enormous size.
1.00	Flemish Beauty	Large	Best	Oct. 1-10	3	So fine it is recommended in spite of its susceptibility to blight and scab.
1.00	Gorham	Large	Very Good	Oct. 5-15	3	Resembles Bartlett in color, size and shape. Rich flavor and spicy aroma. Vigorous and productive.
1.00	Idaho	Medium	Good	Sept. 25-30	2	A good variety which is particularly valuable where hardness is important.
1.00	Louise Bonne	Large	Very Good	Oct. 1-10	3	A handsome and richly flavored fruit which is much improved by dwarfing.
1.00	Seckel	Small	Best	Oct. 1-10	3	This fruit is juicy, perfumed and most exquisitely and delicately flavored.
1.00	Vermont Beauty	Medium	Good	Oct. 5-15	3	Of alluring appearance and delectable flavor; nearly as fine as Seckel.
1.00	Wilder	Medium	Good	Aug. 20-25	1	One of the good early pears, rich and sweet. Bright lemon-yellow, with a flaming cheek to the sun.
1.00	Worden-Seckel	Medium	Very Good	Sept. 25-30	3	A splendid pear, not quite so fine as Seckel, but larger and handsomer.

Dwarfs Bear Fruit in Just Half the Time

The one habit of dwarf fruit trees which seems to give them great popularity over every thing else is that they begin to fruit in just about half the time needed for standard trees to commence bearing. They take half the waiting out of fruit growing, and nothing can excel them in this respect. Where standard fruit trees require from four to twelve years to begin bearing, according to the habit of the variety, the dwarfs will commence to produce fruit in from two to six years. We are often asked to furnish fruit trees to bear the same year they are planted. This we can not do with any certainty, though occasional trees will bloom and fruit the first year. But for trees of normal planting age, the dwarfs are the most effective in giving the quickest possible

results. This one point is so important to the planter that it is worth repeating with all the emphasis we can give it.

Dwarf Fruit Trees Save Space

In small yards, and also in some larger ones, it is not practical to devote very much ground to fruit trees. Some of us desire some open lawn in the rear of the home, perhaps a little shrubbery, probably a little flower garden, sometimes we like to grow a few fresh vegetables and most of us have a fruit tree or two, or more if it is our fancy. Whatever home garden activities we indulge in, the problem is to get the greatest results possible from each one. With available space at a premium, if fruit trees are desired the dwarf type suits best, since from their restricted habit of growth they save space. Plant the dwarfs about twelve feet apart each way.

You want the results which Dwarf Trees give. These little trees are more sure and quicker bearers than any others

\$1

The Cost



The Start



Planted 3 yrs., 3½ ft.



Same Tree Planted 7 yrs., 7 ft. tall

The Pictured Growth of a Dwarf Pear Tree



Dwarf Pears Fruiting in the Nursery

Van Dusen Dwarf Pears Produce the Fruit

Get the thrill of planting fruit trees without the necessity of the old time long waiting for the trees to commence fruiting. It is interesting to watch the trees make their growth, and to speculate on the date of the first crop. The dwarfs give you the thrill of quick production by eliminating a good part of this waiting, and it is for this reason as much as any other that our dwarf trees have become so popular. Dwarfing improves the fruit of the pear, both in quality and size. Our pears are dwarfed by budding them on quince roots. These are slower growing than pear roots and this dwarf habit of growth is imparted to the pear trees grown upon them. Plant the dwarfs about twelve feet apart each way. When of mature size they will be ten or twelve feet tall.

DWARF FRUIT TREES LENGTHEN YOUR FRUITING SEASON

Doesn't it sound more useful to have four or eight dwarf fruit trees in place of one or two standards? Each tree can be of a different variety, selected to ripen at a different time. As a result you get a more continuous supply of fruit over a much longer period of time, and all from the same amount of ground. This shows the tremendous advantage of using dwarfs instead of standards.



Dwarf Abundance Plum in Bloom

Dwarf Fruit Trees Are Both Ornamental and Useful

Ornamental flowering trees have a delightful place in many landscape plans. Our people are now planting the dwarf fruit trees for ornamental use in addition to the fruit they give. This is a sensible plan, for every fruit tree at blooming time is as beautiful as the flowering ornamental shrubs and trees, and from their habit of growth the dwarfs serve this double purpose well. They need not be planted in formal orchard rows, but

can be put in various parts of the garden, spaces most convenient. Note the blooming Japan Plum tree shown at top of page.



Maynard

Dwarf Plum Trees

Our plums are propagated on slow growing roots to dwarf them. A well ripened plum is a delicious morsel and the different varieties offer a great diversity of flavor, aroma, texture, color, size and shape. These are the qualities which gratify the senses and make fruits desirable.

The best known class of plums in this day are the European varieties, so called because they were introduced from Europe in Colonial days. They have solid meaty flesh and free stone pits.

The Japan plums are quite different. They have a distinctive flavor and are apt to excel in beauty of coloring. They are almost as hardy as European plums, thrive over a wide range of territory and are particularly valuable in the Southern states where many European varieties do not do well. They make fine dwarfs and bloom so profusely as to make a very beautiful sight.

The two Hansen Hybrid plums, Kaga and Waneta, thrive in the coldest climates of the Northern States and also do well where hot dry summers are prevalent. These are just two of many such varieties developed by Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings, S. D., for use in the severe northern climate.

Dwarf Chabot Japan Plum
Planted Five Years—One-half Bushel of Fruit

Price Each	These plums have been tested at Geneva and are desirable for general use. We give the color, comparative quality and the average ripening dates which prevail in a normal season at Geneva.				
	Dwarf Plums	Color	Q'l'ty	Season	Remarks
1.50	Abundance	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 1-5	Hardy in New York, widely successful, very productive, sweet, very juicy.
1.50	Agen	Violet Purple	Best	Sept. 15-20	One of our best prunes, whether used fresh for dessert or for cooking.
1.50	Bradshaw	Reddish Purple	Good	Aug. 15-20	Very productive, very large; mildly flavored, exceedingly juicy and sweet.
1.50	Chabot	Mottled Red	Good	Sept. 5-10	The Beauty of the Japan plums; its season is long, lasting nearly two weeks.
1.50	Choice	Crimson	Very Good	Sept. 5-10	Very juicy and sweet. Highly productive and very hardy.
1.50	Home Chestnut	Pale Crimson	Best	Aug. 15-20	Greenish yellow flesh, firm, very juicy, very fragrant, sweet, delicious in flavor. It bears light crops, but the writer believes it equals the very finest plum he has ever tasted.
1.50	Kaga	Purplish Black	Good	Aug. 10-15	A very flavorsome Hansen hybrid. Hardy in the coldest climates.
1.50	Maynard	Purplish Black	Very Good	Aug. 10-15	A desirable Japan hybrid plum; the flesh is red in color, and is sweet.
1.50	Miracle	Dark Red	Good	Sept. 5-10	Productive, sweet and juicy; stoneless , the kernel lying naked in the flesh.
1.50	Reine Claude	Yellowish Green	Very Good	Sept. 20-25	Very few plums excel Reine Claude in quality and richness of flavor.
1.50	Santa Rosa	Purplish Crimson	Good	Aug. 15-20	Very large; flesh reddish near the skin, shading to amber at the pit.
1.50	Waneta	Dark Red	Good	Aug. 20-25	One of the best of the Hansen hybrid plums; begins fruiting very young.
1.50	Yellow Egg	Golden Yellow	Good	Sept. 10-15	Large and handsome; rather juicy, of average sweetness, mild in flavor.

Dwarf Fruit Trees Allow a More Continual Supply of Fruit

In a great many of our gardens it will be found more satisfactory to have, for instance, from four to eight dwarf fruit trees rather than one or two standard trees. Either way would require about the same ground space. Since you can select every fruit tree you plant to ripen very closely at any date you wish, by using the dwarfs you can have more trees and so lengthen your fruiting season. If you have ten trees which ripen a week apart

you will have a continual supply of fruit for the weeks. The standard fruit trees will give more fruit at one time, very often more fruit than can be used up. The dwarfs give as much fruit of one variety as you are likely to need and by selecting your varieties to ripen in succession you can get a continual supply of fruit for as many weeks as you have trees. By permitting the use of more trees, dwarfs are most profitable in the home garden.

Planting Distances

Apples, Standard.....30 to 40 ft.	Apricots, Standard.....17 to 18 ft.	Plums, Dwarf.....10 to 12 ft.
Apples, Dwarf.....10 to 12 ft.	Apricots, Dwarf.....10 to 12 ft.	Quinces.....10 to 12 ft.
Apples, Dwfd. on Paradise 8 to 10 ft.	Cherries, Sweet, Standard 18 to 20 ft.	Grapes.....8 by 10 ft.
Pears, Standard.....18 to 20 ft.	Cherries, Sweet, Dwarf...12 to 14 ft.	Raspberries, Red.....3 by 6 ft.
Pears, Dwarf.....10 to 12 ft.	Cherries, Sour, Standard..14 to 18 ft.	Raspberries, Black.....3 by 6 ft.
Peaches, Standard.....16 to 18 ft.	Cherries, Sour, Dwarf....10 to 12 ft.	Blackberries.....5 by 7 ft.
Peaches, Dwarf.....10 to 12 ft.	Plums, Standard.....15 to 20 ft.	Asparagus, in beds....1 by 1½ ft.

Dwarfs for Fruit, Fun and Beauty



Dwarf Rochester—3 Years—1 Peck Fruit



Six Year Dwarf Elberta—Showing Light Crop

Dwarf Fruit Trees Make Practical Hedges

Very often a hedge is required for a boundary planting or to divide two parts of the rear yard. Here is an idea for you. Why not make this hedge serve a double purpose? You can do this by using dwarf fruit trees. If they are trimmed back well for a year or two they will be thick and bushy and make a perfect screen. You will have a beautiful flowering hedge in the spring and a useful fruiting hedge in the summer or fall. One of our customers first gave us this idea and others have followed it. The trees should be planted three or four feet apart. Planting at this distance, the cost is scarcely more than that of the common hedge plants such as California Privet, Barberry, Spirea Van Houtte and other flowering shrubs which for hedging purposes are usually planted from ten to eighteen inches apart. Apples, pears, peaches, plums and sour cherries are mighty satisfactory planted this way. You can have all peaches, half peaches and half plums, or any combination you want. Try it. You will be delighted, and you will have something new to show your friends.

Dwarf Trees are Practical Producers

Dwarf fruit trees are not just a novelty. They are of practical use in the home orchard because they bear enough fruit for home use. Do not make the mistake of thinking they are so small that the amount of fruit they give is negligible. Although they are enough smaller than others to save a great deal of space, they grow large enough to give real crops. They are not just toy trees.

Van Dusen for Service

DWARF OF JAPAN DREAM
Set 8 Fruits Second Year

Price Each	Below we indicate the color, size, flavor, and quality of the varieties offered. In a normal year the entire cherry season for this list of varieties lasts from about June 25th to about July 20th at Geneva.						
	Dwarf Cherries	Color	Size	Flavor	Q'ty	Season	Remarks
1.50	Abbesse	Dark Red	Large	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Late	Hardier than the sweet varieties; very fine.
1.50	Black Tartarian	Purplish Black	Medium	Sweet	Best	Rather Early	A well known favorite for home use.
1.50	Burbank	Deep Crimson	Very Large	Sweet	Good	Very Early	A variety introduced by Mr. Luther Burbank.
1.50	Early Sweet	Yellow Blushed	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Very Early	Valuable for its early season; new and unnamed.
1.50	English Morello	Dark Red	Medium	Tart	Good	Very Late	Will hang ripe a long time without rotting.
1.50	Governor Wood	White Blushed	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Early	Delicious in flavor, beautiful in appearance.
1.50	Lambert	Deep Red	Large	Sweet	Very Good	Mid-Season	Large, superb flavor. one of the handsomest.
1.50	Marguerite	Light Red	Very Large	Mildly Acid	Very Good	Very Late	A Duke seedling; tender and finely flavored.
1.50	Montmorency	Red	Medium	Tart	Very Good	Mid-Season	The most widely used sour cherry.
1.50	Napoleon	Yellow Blushed	Very Large	Sweet	Very Good	Rather Early	Firm and crisp; the leading white sweet.
1.50	Seneca	Purplish Black	Large	Sweet	Very Good	Very Early	A new cherry of rich sweet flavor. The very earliest to ripen.
1.50	Windsor	Deep Red	Medium	Sweet	Very Good	Rather Early	Almost black when ripe; hardier than most.

Dwarf Cherry Trees



DWARF MONTMORENCY

Cherries, like the other fruits, are dwarfed by propagating on slower growing roots than we use for the standard trees. The sweet varieties may be planted twelve to fifteen feet apart, twelve feet being amply sufficient where you plan to make the annual dormant pruning severe to aid toward inducing the more dwarf habit of growth. The sour cherries are generally smaller growing and may be planted from ten to twelve feet apart. Cherries do well in almost any soil, except that it must not be wet. In the entire eastern part of the United States, except for the apple, probably no fruit does so well as the cherry. In northern New York and the coldest parts of New England the sweet cherries do not stand the severe winter cold, but there are very few localities where the sour cherry cannot be grown. Dwarf cherries most naturally grow in the bush form. Sweet varieties are stronger growers than sours, while the sours are inclined to begin fruiting almost right away. Both the sweets and sours are wonderfully beautiful in the spring blooming—fully as ornamental as your spring-flowering shrubs. By selecting say four varieties which ripen in succession you can have cherries for three or four weeks.

Van Dusen *means* Personal Service

Grape Vines

**Listed in Order of Ripening
Strong Two-Year Plants**

Moore's Early, 30c—Purplish black, hardy, good quality, juicy. Standard early grape of New York.

Worden, 30c—Glossy black, juicy, very good, large clusters, hardy, productive.

Brighton, 35c—Red, large clusters, handsome, vinous flavor, one of the best red grapes.

Delaware, 35c—Light red, delicious and handsome fruit, one of the best American table grapes.

Moore's Diamond, 30c—Green. In quality ranks next to Winchell, hardy, productive, a good all round grape.

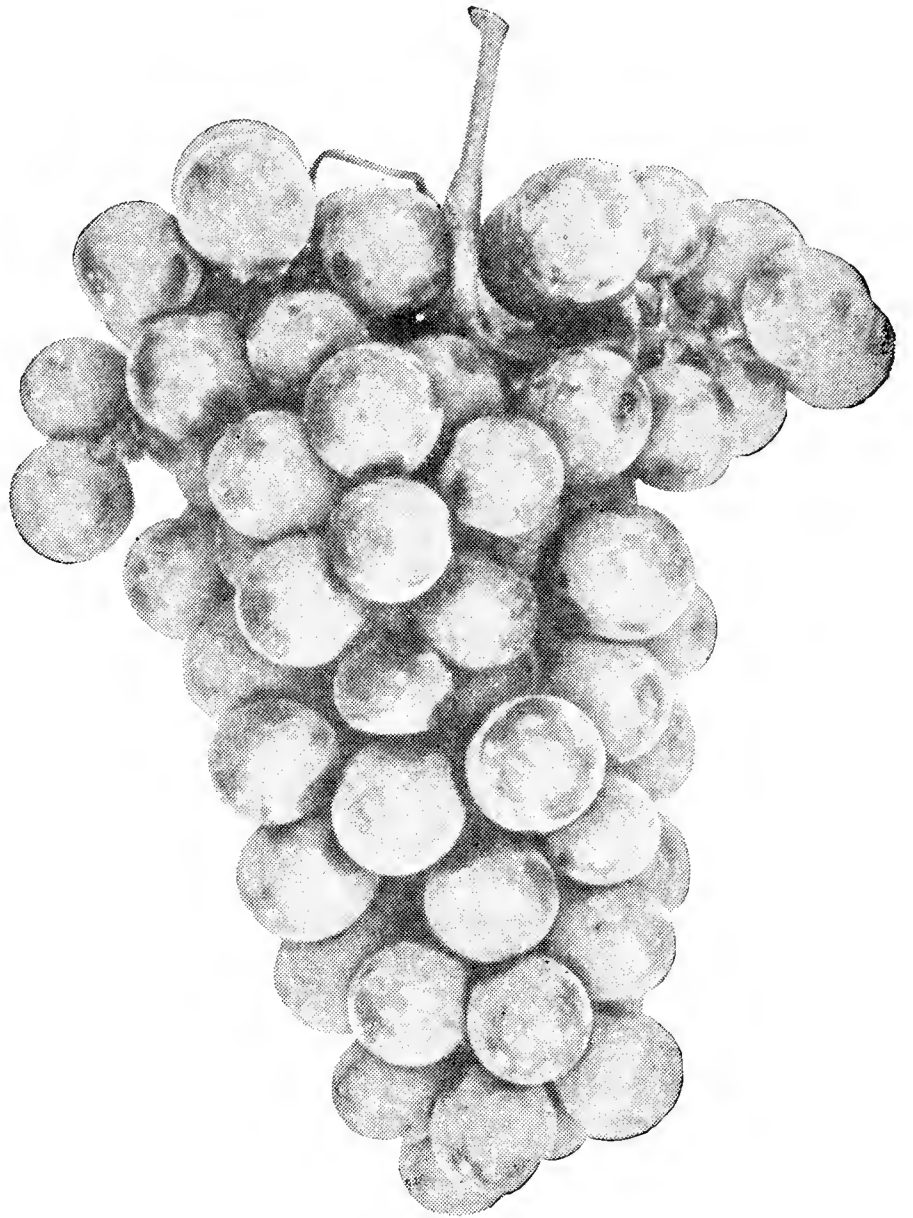
Salem, 30c—Very dark red. A valuable garden grape of high quality, unusually hardy.

Niagara, 30c—Green. Clusters large, productive, quality excellent, the leading American table grape.

Concord, 25c—Black, hardy, productive, refreshing flavor, a handsome table grape known to all.

Agawam, 30c.—Dull purplish red, large clusters, rich, sweet, attractive, keeps till mid-winter.

Catawba, 30c—Dark purplish red, sweet, rich, high quality, attractive, hardy, productive.



Moore's Diamond

Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	RASPBERRIES	Color	Remarks
\$1.50	\$2.75	\$4.00	\$6.00	Columbian	Purple	Purple berries are apt to be larger than reds and blacks, and this is one of the largest. High flavor, hardy, productive.
1.50	2.75	4.00	6.00	Cuthbert	Red	The berries are large. One of the most widely grown varieties, distinguished by its flavor.
1.50	2.75	4.00	6.00	Golden Queen	Yellow	Large; beautiful amber color; firm, sweet and luscious. Hardy enough for extreme climates.
1.50	2.75	4.00	6.00	Gregg	Black	One of the old standbys of proved merit. The berry is very attractive and very delicious.
1.50	2.75	4.00	6.00	Plum Farmer	Black	One of the most popular black raspberries in America. The fruit is grayish black, very large, meaty and firm.
1.50	2.75	4.00	6.00	St. Regis	Red	Fruit not so large as Cuthbert but of very good size, and is produced all summer and fall.

Per 12	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	BLACK- BERRIES	Remarks
\$1.50 1.25	\$2.50 2.25	\$4.50 4.00	\$8.00 7.00	Mersereau Snyder	Early season; good size, juicy, sweet and good quality. Medium size, sweet and melting; very hardy and productive.

Rhubarb

McKay's Mammoth—A very strong growing, tender, delicious variety. Plant any time, burying the whole plant about three inches from the surface. You **almost can't kill them.**

20c each

\$2.00 per 12

Washington Asparagus

The new Washington asparagus has come to stay. It is as good as the very best of the common varieties, and better than most of them on point of size, vigor, tenderness and quality.

\$1.25 per 25

\$2.25 per 50

\$4.00 per 100

Has Your Home a Landscape Setting, Or is it Just a House and Lot?

If you have a home of your own I know you have found pleasure in planting it with trees, shrubs and flowers; and perhaps you have discovered for yourself that, in its way, the decoration of your grounds is as important as that of the interior of your home. Usefully and attractively planted grounds give great satisfaction and pleasure. We take pride in a well kept yard between the house and street, and we are learning also to take advantage of secluded spots in the side yard or rear yard for out door living. If any other inducement were needed for well planted grounds, it can be readily found in the increased value it gives to real estate. Time and time again I have seen fifty dollars worth of trees and shrubs add five hundred dollars to the selling value of a small home. By this means it is neither difficult nor necessarily expensive to make any home, large or small, more beautiful, more livable and more valuable.

Price Each	HARDY SHRUBS	Height Growth Feet	Season of Bloom	Color of Bloom	Remarks
\$.75	Almond, Double Red	5 to 8	May	Rose	Covered with showy, double, rose-like flowers. Good as individual specimen or in shrubby border.
.45	Althea, Double Pink	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	Pink	The Althea or Rose of Sharon is excellent for shrubby border. They are thrifty upright growing, remarkably free from insect pests. Particularly valuable since they bloom later than the season of most other shrubs.
.45	Althea, Double Purple	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	Light Purple	
.45	Althea, Double White	8 to 10	Aug. Sept.	White	
.75	Beauty Bush	6 to 8	June	Pink	Gives an amazing profusion of delicate pink flowers of the honeysuckle type.
.75	Bechtel's Crab	10 to 15	May	Pink	A beautiful tree in bloom; flowers resemble miniature roses: borne profusely; double and fragrant.
.45	Butterfly Bush	4 to 5	July to frost	Lilac	Long, graceful stems bearing beautiful lilac colored clusters of miniature flowers. Very hardy and blooms first season.
.50	Deutzia, Candida	6 to 8	June	White	Produces a profusion of pure white double blossoms.
.40	Deutzia, Crenata Rosea	5 to 6	June	Rose	Tea green foliage, holding color all season. Spikes of sweet scented double flowers.
.45	Deutzia, Gracilis	3 to 4	May June	White	Round and dense in growth. Flowers fragrant, numerous; produced in small racemes on arching branches.
.45	Deutzia, Pride of Rochester	6 to 8	May	Pinkish White	Profuse large double flowers, blooming before other Deutzias.
.40	Forsythia, Viridissima	6 to 8	April	Yellow	The upright Golden Bell . One of the very earliest of the spring blooming shrubs.
.50	Golden Elder	6 to 8	July	White	Flowers in large flat showy clusters. Its golden foliage is a great attraction.
.60	High Bush Cranberry	8 to 10	May June	White	Upright and spreading. The bright scarlet berries last all winter until spring.
.45	Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian	6 to 8	May	Bright Pink	Attractive with abundance of fragrant flowers in spring and red fruit in autumn.
.45	Hydrangea, P. G. Bush Form	6 to 8	July Sept.	White	Immense white blooms, changing to pink, later to bronze.
.45	Hydrangea, Hills of Snow	6	July Sept.	White	Blooms are similar to the familiar snowball, but are larger; conspicuously white.
.50	Lilac, Common White or Purple	8 to 10	May	White or Purple	Known to all. Prune well after each blooming, if it is desired to keep them bushy.
.45	Snowball, Common	6 to 8	May June	White	Dense and spreading in growth, very decorative while in bloom. Flowers in great profusion.
.45	Snowberry, White	3 to 5	June July	Pink	Rose colored flowers produce clusters of white berries which last well into the winter.
.45	Spirea, Anthony Waterer	2 to 3	July Aug.	Bright Crimson	Dwarf growing, compact. Will bloom until fall if flowers are cut as they fade.
.40	Spirea, Billardi	5 to 6	July Aug.	Bright Pink	Dense upright spikes of flowers about six inches long.
.25	Spirea, Van Houtte	6 to 8	May	White	Flowers in flat clusters on arching branches. The best of the Spireas.
.45	Syringa, Garland	6 to 8	May to June	White	Also called Mock Orange because of the sweet scented flowers which are creamy-white.
.50	Weigela, Candida	6 to 8	June Aug.	White	Bushy in growth. Flowers large and quite showy. Will bloom all summer.
.50	Weigela, Eva Rathke	5 to 6	June July	Crimson	The hardiest of the Weigelas: free blooming; flowers very handsome and fragrant.
.45	Weigela, Rosea	6 to 8	June July	Rose	Beautiful rose colored flowers and attractive foliage for mass planting.
.50	Weigela, Variegated	5 to 6	June	Rose	Leaves variegated with white and yellow. A handsome shrub for foliage effect.



SILVER LACE VINE—The plant shown here was set out only sixteen months before photographed

Hardy Climbing Vines

American Ivy (Virginia Creeper), 40c—Rapid grower. One of the best vines for covering walls, trees or verandas. Rich crimson foliage in autumn.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy), 60c—Clings to stone, brick or cement only; forms a dense green screen which turns to rich crimson in autumn. Bears clusters of dark blue berries.

Bittersweet, 50c—A hardy native vine with yellow flowers followed in autumn by orange and red berries. Cut branches are popular for decorating use, as the berries retain their color indefinitely.

Clinging Woodbine, 45c—A variety of the American Ivy which clings to any surface.

Clematis, Henryii, \$1—Best of the large flowering white varieties. Grows ten to twelve feet. Blooms in August.

Clematis, Jackmanii, \$1—The best purple variety. Large blossoms of velvety richness from July to September.

Clematis, Madam Edward Andre, \$1—Grows eight to ten feet. Like Jackmanii except that it is rich red in color. July to September.

Clematis, Paniculata, 45c—Hardy, fine foliage, profuse bloomer. The white flowers are star shaped and fragrant.

Dutchman's Pipe, 90c—The very large heart-shaped leaves afford a perfect screen for veranda or trellis use.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle, 45c—A profusion of very fragrant flowers, white changing to yellow. July to September.

Silver Lace Vine, 90c—A new, very fine, rapid growing flowering vine. Attains height of 25 feet or more. Great foamy sprays of white flowers through summer and fall.

Trumpet Vine, 45c—Large trumpet shaped orange red flowers in August. A fairly bushy, rank grower, making a fine screen.

Wisteria (Chinese Purple), 90c—This has foot long hanging clusters of pale violet, pea shaped flowers. Its blooming season in May is of unusual length, and occasionally it produces a lighter crop of blooms in August.

Wisteria (Chinese White), \$1—This white wisteria possesses the same good qualities of purple wisteria, except it is a somewhat lighter grower.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

Rambler Roses

These should be trimmed well when first planted. They will not bloom the first year, but should give some bloom the second season. After the first year trim only moderately, to shorten the height if desired or to remove dead branches. These bloom on last year's wood, and if you cut it all away you will get no bloom.

Dorothy Perkins, 40c—Gives a great profusion of clear shell-pink flowers. Without doubt one of the most beautiful of the ramblers.

Excelsa, 50c—This is an improved Crimson Rambler; and is sometimes called the Red Dorothy Perkins. It has a vivid crimson color very similar to Crimson Rambler. What makes this rose particularly desirable, is that the foliage does not become rusty or unsightly later in the season, like the Crimson Rambler. The leaves of Excelsa are glossy and bright all summer long until frost. A splendid Rambler.

Tausendschon, 40c—Flowers white or very light pink, changing to various shades of rosy-red. These are produced in trusses, each truss a bouquet in itself.

White Dorothy Perkins, 40c—This is as fine as any of the ramblers and has no rival as a white climber. The small blooms are wonderfully dainty.

Yellow Rambler, 50c—Bright yellow, changing to canary-yellow; produced in pyramidal clusters.



Silver Moon

Climbing Roses



Climbing American Beauty

Climbing American Beauty, 50c—Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. The flowers are produced in great profusion.

DR. VAN FLEET, 50c—This rose appeals to everyone because of its dainty color and exquisitely shaped buds and flowers, which are borne on very long stems. The long pointed buds are a rich flesh-pink; in the open flower the outside petals are faintly suffused with pink, the center is a rich, shell pink.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER, 50c—One of the new climbers which has suddenly become very popular. The bloom is a vivid red shaded with crimson, and makes a brilliant display for a long period of time. The color is a good deal like that of the General Jacqueminot. The blooms are semi-double, of medium size, and are produced very profusely.

SILVER MOON, 50c—This is one of the newer climbers, which has a semi-double flower of very large size, the largest being four and one-half inches in diameter. The petals are pure white, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower. The large bunch of yellow stamens in the center adds to its beauty. It has particularly fine clean foliage.

Hugonis is a spectacular show in itself. Every branch of the previous year's growth becomes lined on both sides, to the very tip, with closely set, wide-open, single flowers like dainty yellow hollyhocks and the branches bend over with the weight of bloom.

This unique species is fine for shrub planting and makes a symmetrical bush about six feet

in height and the same in diameter when fully matured. The beautiful reddish maroon new growths springing from the roots provide more canes for the next season's bloom. Think of the pleasure of looking forward daily from about the last week of April, when the buds begin to form, till the plant is a mass of fairy-like bloom the first week in May. **Price, 60c each.**

Hybrid Tea Roses

Trim Them to Keep Them Blooming

As soon as planted, trim to within five or six inches of the ground. Each following spring they should be trimmed just about the same as when first planted; because, they bloom from this year's wood, and the rule is **keep them growing and you keep them blooming**. This severe trimming helps to keep them growing.

Duchess of Wellington, 70c—An intense saffron yellow, stained with rich crimson. The flowers are fairly full, with large petals, delightfully fragrant and very free blooming.

Etoile de France, 60c—A bush growing variety. Blooms are large and full, velvety garnet-red, cup shaped, with center of vivid cerise. A popular variety in great demand.

Francis Scott Key, 60c—Giant, wonderfully shaped, fragrant double flowers of brilliant crimson. Especially fine in dry seasons and in the late autumn.

Juliet, 60c—A strong growing type with fine large flowers. The petals are gold outside; the inside is a rich rosy red, deepening in color as the flower expands.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, 60c—Delicate straw or cream white. The blooms last well and are fine both in the bud and when open. Hardy and a strong grower.

Mme. Butterfly, 70c—This is a glorified Ophelia. It is a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold. The flowers are of perfect shape, borne in profusion on long stiff stems.

Mme. Edouard Herriot, 70c—A glorious commingling of terra cotta, bronze, geranium red and dull copper. Fine long buds of coral-red and yellow. A strong upright grower.

Mrs. Aaron Ward, 70c—Coppery orange in the open bud, golden orange when partly open, a lovely pinkish-fawn when fully open. The color effect is indian yellow.

Ophelia, 60c—One of the most popular of all roses because of the lovely shape of its pearly white blooms and the freedom with which they are produced.

Red Radiance, 60c—Extra hardy, vigorous and prolific. One of the best all-around garden roses. Brilliant crimson blooms on heavy stems.

Rose Marie, 70c—Rich, rosy pink. Its well formed buds and flowers are produced freely on strong growing bushes. An almost continuous bloomer.

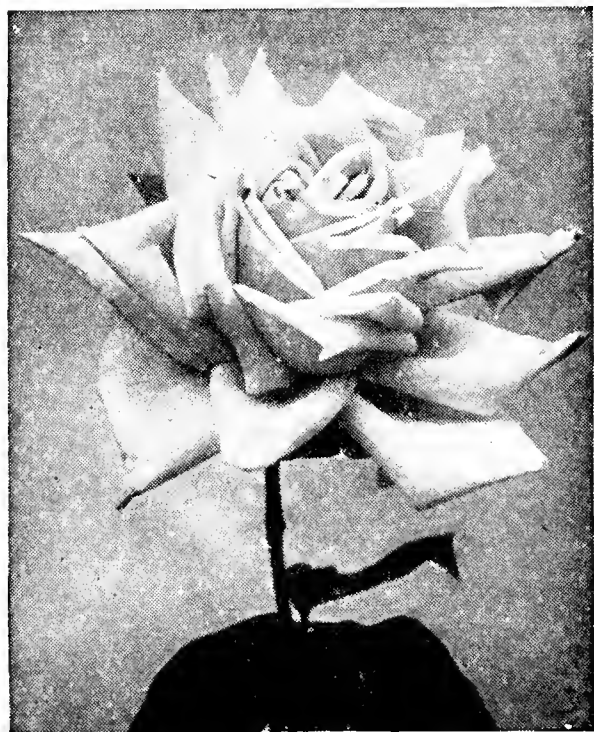
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, 60c—One of the finest, being a strong sunflower yellow color which does not fade as the flower opens full. Vigorous erect bushed.



Rose Marie



Francis Scott Key



Ophelia

The Van Dusen Dozen

Twelve varieties described above

Collection Price - \$6.90

More plants die from careless planting than from
any other cause. Careful planting
will insure success.

Planting Directions

If trees or plants reach you frozen, do not open them up at once, but place in the cellar or in some place as cool as possible, so long as it is not freezing, and allow them to thaw out slowly.

If they must be kept any length of time before planting or heeling in, place where they will be cool without freezing—a cellar is the best place—and always **keep a wet covering of some kind over them**, such as burlap bags or an old blanket.

Plant in the cooler part of the day if possible.

Never allow the roots to be exposed **to the sun or to the wind** more than is absolutely necessary. It is a wise precaution to stand the trees or plants in a tub of water and soak the roots for twenty-four hours before planting.

If the weather is dry and hot, also dip the roots in muddy water about the consistency of cream, before planting. This is called "Puddling."

Trim just the end of the roots, making a smooth, clean cut.

You will see a little crook on the trunk of fruit trees, just above the root. This is where the tree was budded. Plant **STANDARD** fruit trees so this crook is an inch or two underground. Plant **DWARF** fruit trees so this crook is above ground an inch.

Dig a generous hole—a little larger than the spread of the roots. Pour a pail of water in the empty hole and let it soak away. Hold the tree in place in the hole and fill in just a little soil at a time: **tramp firmly** after each shovel-full of earth as it is filled in. Continue until the hole is nearly full, then fill in the top soil loose without tramping, so that it will not so quickly dry out and bake in the sun.

If the planter uses more water, it is just as well to do it after the tree is planted. If the weather should be dry and warm, a little water each night for a few days will help the tree get a good start.

Watch the surface soil about the tree and never allow it to bake or crack: eliminate this by cultivation or mulching.

A hoe is the best tool for keeping the earth loose about each tree.

Coarse manure, straw, leaves or fresh cut grass spread on the ground about the tree will make a good mulch, conserving the moisture and preventing baking of the top soil.

In planting trees it is not too early in spring or too late in fall, so long as neither the air nor the ground is freezing when the planting is being done.

Our customers in warmer climates often write asking us to "ship at once," early in the season while it is still frozen up here at Geneva. The first shipments we make are to these warmer climates and we do it just as early as we can. The important thing to remember is that so long as the trees reach you in dormant condition, or even just a little started, they will transplant safely even though your season is more advanced than ours with your native shrubs and trees in full leaf. Under these conditions however, we advise watering the trees daily for a week after they are first planted.

Never put manure or fertilizer where it will come in contact with the roots while planting. Instead of mixing it with the earth filled in on the roots, wait till the tree is planted and fertilize or mulch the surface soil around the tree. This applies to all shrubs, plants and trees.

OUR GUARANTY—SUBSTITUTIONS

Orders for the Orchard—We guarantee our customers against willful change of labels, and exercise the greatest care to have every variety true to name. It is to be understood between purchaser and ourselves that our liability shall not be greater than the amount of the purchase price. If out of varieties ordered, we shall omit such varieties and refund amount paid for them, unless the order indicated second choice of varieties.

Orders for the Home Garden—On these orders, when out of a variety, we substitute a variety as good, correctly labeled, and as nearly as possible like the one ordered, unless you instruct us **not to substitute**.

OUR GUARANTEE—REPLACEMENTS

We will replace at half price such trees as do not live, provided you report **by September 1st**, following the fall or spring your order was shipped.

MANNER OF SHIPPING

All shipments are f. o. b., express or freight office, Geneva, N. Y., where our responsibility ceases. All shipments are made by express except (1) orders large enough to require boxing, and (2) unless you positively order freight shipment. It is rarely practicable to ship full size trees by mail.

TERMS

Our terms are **cash with order**. This is no reflection on the credit of our customers, but is necessary to handle our mail order business in the easiest possible way. Remit by postal, or express order, or your own personal check. We do not ship C. O. D.

VAN DUSEN NURSERIES, C. C. McKay, Manager, GENEVA, N. Y.